

1904, art. 16, sec. 181. 1888, art. 16, sec. 168. 1860, art. 16, sec. 118. 1773, ch. 7, sec. 3. 1785, ch. 72, secs. 19, 20, 25, 26. 1818, ch. 193, sec. 4.

**190.** The court may, for the purpose of executing a decree, or to compel the defendant to perform and fulfil the same, issue attachment of contempt, attachment with proclamations and sequestration against the defendant, and may order an immediate sequestration of the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree and clear the contempts, or may issue a *fiery facias* against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the defendants, to satisfy the said decree, or may issue an attachment by way of execution against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels and credits of the defendant, to satisfy the said decree; or the court may cause, by injunction, the possession of the estate and effects whereof the possession or a sale is decreed to be delivered to the plaintiff, or otherwise, according to the tenor and import of such decree, and as the nature of the case may require; and in case of sequestration, the court shall order payment and satisfaction to be made out of the estate and effects so sequestered, according to the true intent and meaning of the decree; and in case any defendant shall be arrested and brought into court upon any process of contempt issued to compel the performance of any decree, the court may, upon motion, order such defendant to stand committed, or may order his estate and effects to be sequestered, and payment made as above directed, or possession of his estate and effects to be delivered by injunction as above directed, until such decree or order shall be fully performed and executed, according to the tenor and true meaning thereof, and the contempt cleared; but where the decree only directs the payment of money, no defendant shall be imprisoned, and process of commission of rebellion and sergeant-at-arms are abolished.

This section referred to in deciding that a decree of a court of equity is a lien on the defendant's lands similar to that of a judgment at law. Election given a plaintiff by this section. *Coombs v. Jordan*, 3 Bl. 321.

This section shows that the process of sequestration still exists. The act of 1818, ch. 193, dispensed with demand or notice of the decree before issuing process thereon as required by the act of 1785, ch. 72. *Keighler v. Ward*, 8 Md. 264; *McKim v. Odom*, 3 Bl. 425. As to the writ of sequestration, *cf. Buckingham v. Peddicord*, 2 Bl. 451.

The act of 1785, ch. 72, section 26, abolished the process of commission of rebellion and sergeant-at-arms. *Deale v. Estep*, 3 Bl. 437. And see *Keighler v. Ward*, 8 Md. 264; *Buckingham v. Peddicord*, 2 Bl. 451.

For cases dealing with the jurisdiction of the high court of chancery under this section, see *Cape Sable Co.'s Case*, 3 Bl. 668; *Binney's Case*, 2 Bl. 145.

For a case apparently now inapplicable by reason of changes in the law, see *Watkins v. Dorsett*, 1 Bl. 535.

Cited but not construed in *Crapster v. Griffith*, 2 Bl. 14; *Watkins v. Watkins*, 1 Bl. 359; *McKomb v. Kankey*, 1 Bl. 363.

As to fine and commitment for contempt, see sec. 173.

*Ibid.* sec. 182. 1888, art. 16, sec. 169. 1886, ch. 321.

**191.** All orders may be enforced by such process as might be had upon a judgment or decree to the like effect; and the payment of costs adjudged to any party, or to any officer of any court, may be enforced in like manner, without special or further order for their payment.